seam and real are a ways manifested in seek. Articase of a seam and real are a ways manifested in set of which liberal short period prior to Edmino day, the same of which liberal short period prior to Edmino day, the same of which liberal stage."

As independent and honest young men only, we address you to behalf of a men who was born and always has to did in the helalf of a men who was born and always that is down network you did not be held if the kill was done of an another young the month of a worthy edition, whose character to day is as pure and spectives as when he himself was one of an.

The Leadisture of 1875, with a windom which deserves the connectedation of all respectable people, passed a law separating our iteral from the annual State election, so that calligned can now go to the polls and, for a shurle day, throw saids their public call preferences and differences of opinion and apport and vote for action of the large city and its hundred of this targe and worth, whose highest aim will be to protect slike the treasury and the people force hades of plunderers and robbers (to give things ment proper app listion), which have infected almost every hancin of our moniqual Government.

With all this in view, we ad each and all of you, and not only you, so that for a single day give up your bischess and work as only young monican work, for the nonline for Controller.

Which is full ately known by mentioned for Controller, whose highest wilders who will be according to the view of the soung men, whose favorite has is.

Young mences work, for the nonline for Controller, who will be only in that millious of your money is almost extented in the labor of larglord's demands, and to satisfy the thieving grapp of the planted world to make you have a fully in the full of the good of

pelaces, and feating on the laxures of the on the got they have axing from the dity, and which indirectly they have taxen out of your pockets.

How, then, can these wrongs be righted, and hishonest own be driven from the gates of the City Treasury?

It can be found by you, and it is your boundon dury to do it. Let our fellow young men, then, with one accord, raily at the polls, and bring up every voter they can the acid influence and one has been to vote for the Young Men; choice and influence and one has been formed, at our own individual expense, for the purpose of clevating him to the most important position in the City of New York; and if once there (and he ought to be elected by at least Theory, fire Thomsand majority), he will provide the rights and redress the wrongs of every one, so far as his power exhems.

We are not endesvorium to get up an eathesiesm for Mr. Paus for the sake of obtaining office. We tell for our support, and mean to continue to. By reference to the City Directory, you will find we have occupations to repeateble to searching for pairy office. By order, Andrew Kasmara.

Minaging Committee of the Young Men, No. 2 2 Broome at.

Scenaraules.

Hours A Hart, 190 Allensat. Same, F. Blodget, 47 Orchard-st.

Managing Committe of the Young Med. No. 2 2 Broome at.
SECRETABLES.

Heavy A. Hart. 190 Allenset. Sam. F. Blodget, 47 Orcharden.
Wer. H. White, 64 Louthowst. Dank. C. Hogan, 65 Delancy et.
Ches. H. Bailey, 232 Broome et. Chas. T. Hopkins. 18 Bond at.
J. B. Williams, 48 St. Markapil J. R. Ameronan, 113 Forsythest.
Amon S. Palmer, 14 Wallest.
John H. Halt, 32 Johnset. J. H. Johnson, 333 Broome et.
Richard H. Ogdon, 91 Ludlow et.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,

Are now opening a large lot of
RICH FANCY GOODS.

from London and Paris, just received by steemers City of Baltimore, Vanderbilt and Africa, which they offer
TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Elegant Silk and Satin STOCKS and NAPOLEON GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF BATES.

With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greate and security of any Safe in the world. Also, Slideboard and Patellor Safes, of elegant workmanning and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. Herring & Co.,

No. 201 Broadway, corner of Murray-sa,
Opposite the City Hall.

The best and chespest article for the Hair-

The best Oil for Dressing, Corling and Preserving the Hair in use. Sold by Practor & Sox, Nos. 317, 507 and 397 Broadway, and all Occapiete and Famy Stores. Put bettles 50 coats; half-share 35 coats;

GROVER & BAKER'S New FAMILY SEWING MACRISE.

Pater 650.

No. 495 BROADWAR.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST IN THE

\$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA-CHINE .- \$50 .- A reliable Sewing Machine for family pur-

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Breadway, New York. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., From Stirch Sawing-Machine,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, prefetable to
any other machine, No. 468 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought ers. Though the prices have been put down, buy.

1, M. Staden & Co. No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

CLOCKS, CLOCKS .- A large assortment of new and desirable patterns of Glit, Bronze, Marble and Porceising Clocks, just received and for sale low at Oshonas, Boardway & Townsead's, No. 50 Broadway, comer of Spring st.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c. Cortain Cure.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHON ICE WITH OLYCERINE, CHEAP,

SAFE AND AGREFAND.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nov. 155, 273, 511, and 256 Broadway.

NOTICE. - DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE. NOTICE.—DIC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMEMON.

The understanced, Agent of the Daw de Montebello for the sale of his superior Champagne, are authorized by him to athorace that Mewers, Mestavica & O Firm duty of New York are not his segrets to import or sell his wines, and that he and never any business connection with them. Messas, Witson & Savada serve to his agents of their. The undersigned, at the same time, request the position to be continue about the places where they get the Champane Duct on Monte into a sit is know; that some constructions have already been fixed and imprisoned for the contest of the time. New York, Day 4, 1931.

counterfeiting the wine. -New York, Dec. 4, 1888. Wann & Sisson, No. 27 South William etc. \$50 BI.WARD,-Stolen from our door on Wedneeds evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a case of Black Cassinero and Otter Hars, marked A L in a diamond. The Hars were printed inside "Congress Hat," The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods and outviction of the third.

ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.'s GENUER COL LIVER OII.

GENUER COL LIVER OII.

Has been proved, by twelve years' experience.

FICE BEET RESERVE FOR CONSUMPTION, SCOT OF A, &c.,

and is recommended by the most emineth physicians.

His was & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

A. L. Rosasson, Attorney at Law. CARD. Refer to Mr. John H. Mayar, No. 24 South William at

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

RECKEL BROS.
No. 19 Johnson.
No. 19 Johnson.
No. 19 Johnson. A CARD.

We are faily receiving very many letters from the City of Naw-York, inquiring where Helbsyletters from the City of Naw-York, inquiring where Helbsyletters for Navirable Hista Reserosative may be found. Historians, Clark & Co. retail it, and Banne & Palm, Carv, Howard & Sanger and Charless H. Rive will it at wholesale. We will say, in commention, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as its name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle. A CARD.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL .- Dia-

moud Rings, Breastpins, Braculets, Estrings, &c.
25 PER CEST BELOW RETAIL PRICES.
D. G. PERCOCK, Importer. Represented by
David Rate, No. 405 Bruss way, upstairs. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

-SILVER and PLATED WARE.

GEO. C. ALLEN INFORTER.

Wholesale as d Retall.

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Causal st.

(FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.) THE BEAUTIFUL RAINBOW Enhibits all the colors of light. So don the Magnetic Satve exhibit the virtues of a thousand medicine in one Foresic by Dr. S. S. Satva, No. 322 Causiest, near Church, and by DeagFor ARTHMA, BRONCHITTS, COUGHS, Cours, INPLANMATION OF LOVES, WHOOF-ING COUGH, AND STAR-LIT FRANK.

J. R. STAPPORD'S OLIVE TAR

teon and Surreys Powers.

Apply Only Tax to the Threat or Chest, robbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of One Tar on augar. In a work cases the Olive Tar may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For Inhaling the older Olive Tax, and farther directions for its need and for a large number of testimonials of the condition of the conditions of the conditions are given to any possiar Remedia. highest classever given to any popular I

For SPANMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORRUS, DYSESTREY, WOMENS, or any Laternal Pain take and apply Olive Tar as above directed. Relief well be remorded.

RHELMATIC AND NEWHALGIC

For Bunes, Seaton and Countains, apply

For SCROPULA, STRILLIS, CARCERS, SALT RIBERS, ULCERS, ERVSTRALAS, and all other diseases of the Blood, apply Olive Tar, and take

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS. These Powers are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere free by mail.

OLIVE TAR FIFTY CENTS & BOTTLE. No. 315 BROADWAY, New-York, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

Ourse Tax pot up in Tin Cans, will be sent as Mail, on re-ceipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage. Address J. R. Starpotta, Practical Chemist, No. 315 Stoaway, New York.

## New-Work Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1858. 

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will tain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domentic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Ulinois leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

In consequence of the storm last night, we have no dispatch from our Washington correspondent in this morning's impression. Perhaps it is as well to have one day's breathing space before the ten mertal columns of President's Mossage appear. The tone of the Message is pacific, it is said.

We publish this morning the vote for Governor in each County of the State by towns, and each city by wards-a table which will be found useful for future reference by those of our readers who take an interest in election returns.

JOHN LETCHER has been nominated for Governor of Virginia, after a desperate struggle. He is a resident of Rockbridge County, and the present Representative of the Shenandonh District, (termed by Mr. Jeffersen the "Tenth Legion, after Caesar's famous corps, because of the unanimous adhesion of its Dutch settlers to his principles and fortunes ) Mr. Letcher is a politician of considerable ability, decided industry, unflinehing partisanship, and a general disinclination to prodigality and plunder, except when the good of the Democracy requires it. He came into Congress upon the ceath of Gov. McDowell in 1849-50, and has been biennially reflected since with little or no opposition. He will doubtless be chosen Governor by a large majority.

This is an unquestionable triumph of the Hunterposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted it can now be had. Price, complete for use, only tor Douglas, and all who are tinctured with Anti-Lecomptonism. It is a declaration by the Virginia Democracy that either Buchanan must be run again or a Southern Slavery Extensionist nominated in his stead. If there be any who imagine that the South is disposed to take Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty as the only practicable barr.er egainst a Republican in 1560, this act should undeceive them. The South believes that the Northern Democracy will stand anything that the Slave Power may see fit to exact-which is a pretty safe calculation ... and that there is enough left of that Democracy, combined with a united South, to elect a President, as in 1856. This remains to be

> To-morrow is our Charter Election; and we entreat every citizen to vote and work for the best men in nomination, regardless of their party politice. Wherever the Republican candidates are those men, we shall rejoice over their election: wherever they are less worthy than their competitors, we shall be glad of their defeat. There is no operation more salutary than that of scratching and beating the unfit and unworthy candidates who may at any time be presented by your own party. It ensures you better nominations thereafter, and hence better prospects of success. If only for your party's sake, be careful to scratch the bad men who may at any time foist themselves upon its tickets.

For Controller, we do carnestly hope and wish for Mr. Haws's election, because we believe his qualifications and antecedents every way superior. We do not dispute Mr. Purser's capacity: we do not assail his general integrity, when we say that he, of all men, ought not to be chosen to this most responsible office. It cannot be denied that he is a politician by trade-that he has achieved consequence and competence solely as a seeker and holder of office, or as an attendant upon the deliberations of the Legislature and Common Council. Such a man must inevitably have a great many friends, intimates, cronies, confederates, backers, who are contractors and jebbers about the City Hall, and whom he cannot have the heart to disoblige. He is clay in their hands, and will be fashioned into a vessel of dishonor almost without being aware of it. Mr. Haws, on the contrary, has made whatever he has by merchandize-not one dollar, so far as we know, by office or politics. Suppose them to be equal and alike in every other respect, we insist that this diversity of pursuits and of associations renders Mr. Haws immensely preferable for the post of head guardian of the City's Pinances. Judge je, fellow-citizens! between them!

As to Governor of the Alms-House, we believe all the candidates in nomination are fair mon, either of whom will perform the duties of the office respectably. But we may not be fully informed with session. To meet an outlay of Eighty Millions

regard to them, and in any case it is each voter' duty to inquire for himself and note for the best.

For Aldermen, we repeat that the best man should be supported wherever his election is possible, and unfit men never, even though their election be certain. It seems to us that John H. Brady ought to be decidedly preferred to Peter Dully, that Ald. Owens and Davis have deserved a reelection; and that if Ger. William Hall has a fair chance of election in the 11th District, he ought to be supported. All we hear of Adolphus Andress, who is running independent in the 13th, is very much in his favor; but, if voting for him is to merely defeat Ald. Wilmot and elect Nich. Seagrist, we do not think the Ward or the City would gain anything by the operation. But we do not pretend to know much of these local matters, and do not assume to decide for others. Voters of the several Districts! it is your duty to make inquiry into these matters and judge for yourselves! Our Texes new amount to One Hundred Dollars for each vote usually cast in our Elections; if you do not pay more heed to Municipal affairs than you have done, they will be largely increased rather than reduced. Make all needful inquiries To-Day

As to Councilmen, it seems to us utterly amazing that even Tammany Hall should have presented the name of Robert W. Lowber, whose claim of \$200,600 from the City Treasury, its basis, and his mode of prosecuting it, must be fragrantly fresh in every tax-payers' nostrils. If one such man can get nominated, why not a dozen ! But we could not say all we think just of the various candidates without provoking a dozen libel-suits. Let every citizen inquire before he votes, and be sure not to vote for a corrupt, unworthy, unfit man because his name appears on the Republican or any other party ticket.

In choosing between candidates for School Commissioners, no voter can be too careful. We regard Edgar Ketchum (12th Ward), William D. Audrews (7th), William Tucker (8th), John Delamater (16th), James Fairman (13th), as men whose election to this most responsible trust is every way desirable. If we had a vote to cast in the 14th. Mr. Andrew H. Green would receive it, unless there are reasons for opposing him to us at present unknown. All that we know of James W. Farr (9th), Charles Perley (11th), Joel W. Mason (10th), and Samuel Cautrell (17th), is in their favor. Fractus C. Benedict (15th) has been, in the main. a good officer, though we have taken exception to ome of his official acts. He will be hardly pressed to-morrow by Samuel Hotaling on one side and J. W. McCarty on the other. In the 20th, there will be a very sharp contest, between John V. Gridley, Nelson J. Waterbury and Wm. Monteith We do not know which is best, but, whoever he be, we trust he may be elected. In the 19th, a foolish attempt has been made to drive Michael A. Rend off the course on religious grounds, he being (it is said) a Reman Catholic; and this is made a reason for opposing him, although he has been twenty years connected with our Public Schools as pupil, teacher or officer, and always in favor of the reading of the Bible therein. If Mr. Read gives way to this clamor, we shall hold him an enemy to that religious liberty which is an American's birthright: while if the voters reject him, in view of all the facts, they deserve to have Terence Parley for their Commissioner for the next ten Worse than that, could not well befall

Citizens of New-York! you can greatly improve your Municipal Government and the management of your Common Schools, by calling out your neighbors to-morrow, and voting with them for the best men in nomination. Speak to as many as possible To Day, and urge them to unite with you in the discharge of this important duty!

Mr. Secretary Cobb has completed his official estimates of the Federal Expenditures for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July next. He puts those Expenditures at \$73,217,947-a little over Seventy-three Millions of Dollars. Here are

his items:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, penses of collecting the revenues from soles of and expenses of courts	f petide land. 611,629,535 11
eral Post-Office	6,382,900.00
Pensions	852,000 00
Army, proper, &c., including miscellaneous ob-	1,566,419 49
lerta	15,658,385,29
Mintory Academy	185,90% 00
Fortifications, ordinance, &c	2,165,766 00
Navai establishment	13,500,570 10
Total	

To the estimates are added statements showing 1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1600, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows: Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs. \$5,021,410 11 Compensation to the General Post-

erior Department (pearsons and disn). 1,603,602 83 7 peartment 3,361,001 78 y Department 3,243,255 45

Every man at all familiar with our financial history will see at a glance that this statement admits a virtual expenditure of more than Eighty Millions Dollars. For here is no estimate for claims for Indian War expenses, (on which account Mr. Joe Lane has a snug little bill of Five or Six Millions from Oregon and Washington ready to be presented and pressed whenever Congress shall be in the mood to consider it favorably), with scores of private claims from every quarter. Many of these are bad, but others are right and just, and ought to be paid-must be paid-though the bad ones are quite as likely to get through as the good. Then the President is about to recommend that something be done for the Pacific Railroad; and though he probably means nothing by this but to fulfill an electioneering pledge, it by no means follows that Congress will not take him at his word. The Sec. retary of War is calling for more regiments, the Secretary of the Navy for more vessels, while Steamship Mails and other schemes are certain to swell the general aggregate-not to speak of Cuba Central America, Mexico and Paraguay, any or all of which may become sources of unforeseen outlay at any moment. We are quite within bounds in insisting that Mr. Cobb's estimates render it

Hew is this formidable outlay to be provided

fiscal year will exceed Eighty Millions.

We have some Six Millions in the Treasury, which will at best no more than carry us through the present year; indeed, Mr. Cobb is likely soon to issue proposals for the additional Ten Millions which he is authorized to borrow by an act of last

would require, under our present Tariff, an Annual Import of not less than \$450,000,000 worth of Merchandise, which is just about One Hundred Millions more than our Exports will pay for. To keep Mr. Cobb's Treasury affeat under this Tariff, the People must run in debt to Europe at the rate of One Hundred Millions per annum, which exposes us inevitably to another Commercial Regulsion. If we pay more than we sell, we must break -every spendthrift's experience proves that-the only question is one of time. We are brought, then, face to face with this dilemma;

1. The Expenditures must be sweepingly reduced: or

2. The Tariff must be largely increased; or 3. The Government must go on borrowing at

least Ten Millions per annum; or 4. The People must import vastly more than they

can pay for, subjecting the country, and thence the world, to another of those disastrous convulsions absurdly termed Panies. -Such are the substantial facts. Let the public

pender them deeply. For our own part, we have a few suggestions to urge.

1. Let not another dollar be borrowed on any pretext whatever.

2. Let the Franking Privilege be utterly abol-

3. Let the pay of Congress be cut down to \$10 for each day of actual service, with 10 cents for each mile of necessary travel in going to or returning from Washington.

4. Reduce the Army to a skeleton, and call out Volunteers whenever and wherever they may be needed.

5. Adjust the Tariff so that we shall import to more than we export, but begin to pay off our horrible Foreign Debt.

The Herold says the estimates for the next fiscal year are \$846,508 lower than those for this year,

and naively adds: "The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1857, were \$70,802,724.85, exclusive of several millions that had to be appropriated in deficiency fulls."

Yes; but what were they, inclusive of such deficiencies? That is the vital question.

Mr. Senator Douglas, on the 29th ult., made a speech at Memphis, Tenn., on his southward journey, which we find reported in The Aralanche of that city. It is a compact and vigorous effort, presenting the leading points of his various peeches in the late canvass, and standing pretty airly by them all. We do not see that he can be ustly charged with varying his positions to suit this more tropical latitude. The following is the only passage in this speech which seems to us ufficiently novel to bear citation:

Whenever a Territory has a climate, soil and production, making it the interest of the inhabitants to encourage slave preperty, they will pass a slave code and give it encouragement. Whenever the climate, soil and production, precludes the possibility of Slavery being profitable, they will not permit it. You come right back to the principle of dollars and cents. I do not care where the migration in the Southern country comes from; if old Joshua R. Goldings should raise a colony in Othio and settle down in Louisiana, he would be the strongest advocate of Slavery in the whole South; he would find when he got there his opinion would be very much modified; he would find on those sager plantations that it was not a question between the white man and the negro, but between the noground the crococilie.

the white man and the between the negro and the crocodile.

"He would say that between the negro and the crocodile, he took the side of the negro. But, between the negro and the white man, he would go for the white man. The Almighty has drawn the line on this continent, on one side of which the soil must be cultivated by slave labor; on the other by white labor. That line did not run on thirty-six degrees and thirty-minutes runs I had all in the property of the reporter. I had the people living and through valleys. But this slave line meanders in the augar fields and plantations of the South—[the remainder of the rentonce was lost by the confusion around the reporter.] And the people living in their different localities and in the Territories must in their different localities and in the Ferritories lands determine for themselves whether their 'middle bed' is best adapted to Slavery or Free Labor.

"Hence, under the Constitution, there is no power to prevent a Southern man going there with his slaves

-Mr. Douglas is not centent here with com eletely ignoring the moral element of the Slavery Question-with deciding and affirming that any man will hold slaves who can make money by ithe goes beyond even this, and clearly affirms that there is a portion of our country in which Slavery is profitable, advantageous, expedienttherefore right. It is not often that a Northern Statesman, even though " standing under a Southern sun," has gone so far as this. If Mr. Douglas be right in his position, then Slavery in the Cotton region is not only expedient and right to-day, but must be so eternally. If Mr. Douglas be right, then our Revolutionary fathers were wrong in suppressing the African Slave-Trade, and the Federal constitution is wrong in giving Congress power to renew and perpetuate that supression. If Mr. Douglas be right, then John Mitchel, Gov. Adams, William L. Yancey and all the advocates of reopening the Slave-Trade are right. For if, "the Almighty," as he blasphemously asserts, " has drawn a line on this continent, on one side " of which the soil must be cultivated by Slave "Labor," how can Mr. Douglas, how can any but a rebel against God, uphold a law which prevents those who would cultivate that Cotton region from obtaining that species of labor by which only has God ordained that it should be cultivated? We have in the United States only Four Millions of slaves, while the proper and sufficient cultivation of the slave region requires the labor of at least ave times that number. Our laws making the African Slave-Trade piracy have hitherto preeluded, are to-day prec'uding, the importation of the laborers by which Mr. Douglas says God intended to have the Cotton region cultivated. Texas and Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas, want chesp field hands; Africa is ready to supply them. Judge Douglas insists that God intended she should supply them. How then can the Judge uphold the laws that forbid her supplying them! In so doing, does he not clearly take the side of "the crocodile" against "the negro!" And when John Mitchel, Yancey, McRae & Co. shall present the claims of "the negro" to that region against those of "the crocodile"-shall insist on allowing each State to judge for herself, on the principle of "Popular Sovereignty," whether she will "patronize the King of Ashantee" or the slave-breeders of Virginia and Maryland-what can the Judge say! He must clearly submit to

-We would fix attention on the main point, and ask every one who can reason to judge whether there is any mistake about it. If "Popular "Sovereignty" is good in the Territories, why not on the high seas and in the Gulf of Guinea? How are the two cases to be distinguished, so as to make fish of one and flesh of the other? It is easy to say, "The South docen't west the Slave-Trade

stand exposed to the world as inconsistent, illogi-

cal, and a mere political juggler, or he must agree

that each State shall "patronize the King of

"Ashantee" or not, as to her shall seem good-in

other words, that "Popular Sovereignty" shall

triumph over the laws suppressing the Slave-

morally certain that the expenditures of the next | Trade, as it triumphed over the Missouri Restric-

"reopened"—which may or may not be true. The South didn't really want the Missouri Compact repealed; yet Mr. Douglas carried that repeal mainly by Southern votes. And now let a single State demand the reopening of the Afrikan Slave, Trade—which is far more likely to be done than was ten years ago the repeal of the Missouri Compact—and Mr. Douglas is not merely pledged by his avowed principles to cooperate with the repealers; he has furnished them with arguments, and fortified them by a "Thus saith the Lord."

—Of course, the assumption of an isothermal or equaterial line as Providentially dividing the natural domain of Free from that of Slave Labor, is at war with the most notorious facts. Slavery, though doemed, is stronger to-day in Russia than in Brazil, and is there maintained on an assumption which contrasts strangely with that of Senator. Douglas—on this, namely, that laborers will not remain in the severe latitudes of the North unless they are chained to their several estates by law. We believe more slaves are held to-day above the parallel of 36° 30° then below it; while Great The Echo Case—The Bills throws.

parallel of 36 36 than below it; while Great Britain and France have recoully emancipated their slaves, mainly held in the tropics, and Holland is now following in their footsteps. In neither case did considerations of expediency, of climate, or suy selfish consideration whatever, dictate emaneipation, which was impelled solely by sentiments of Justice, Humanity and Mercy. Must we conclude hat such sentiments are impotent with our countrymen alone !

The subject of the Mount Vernon Fund has become of national importance, and, in addition to Mr. Everett's efforts, there are new methods in progress to raise the necessary sum for the purchase of the Washington estate. Foremost among these is the great Festival to be held in this City at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, the 14th, Thursday, the 16th, and Saturday, the 18th. The first day there will be a full-dress ball on the grandest possible scale, M. Musard directing "a "monster orchestra" on the occasion; the second. there will be a grand instrumental promenade concert, directed by Carl Bergmann; and the third "a combination of orations." To the advertisement in our columns, which gives fuller particulars of the approaching festival, the names of lovely women are appended. Hence the invitation has a supreme charm, not only for patriots but for | bachelors, who will be unable to resist the sussion of such lady patronesses. The bones of Washington are an honorable legacy to this nation; the estate where they crumble should belong to the whole people; it can be bought; and this Festival ought to contribute many thousand dollars to the requisite amount. Be, then, on the alert, O patriotic publis! Dance in the de rigeur costume: listen to the monstrous music, and hear the combination of orations, one after the other. Such a gathering in the floor of the opera-house: "such a " getting up stairs" on the boxes, will certainly occur as must vivify the hopes of the well-wishers of the fund.

The Herald has a letter from Washington stating that Mr. Schell is about to be removed from the Collectorship, and that he will probably be succeeded by Fernando Wood or Royal Phelps. We are not surprised at this report. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Buchanan is dissatisfied with Mr. Schell; and it would not be astonishing if he should offer the place to Mr. Wood, to whom it has been reported be offered the Governorship of Nebraska. We dare say the Collectorship would suit the late Mayor very woll; but how would it suit Mr. Sickles and Mr. Fowler-to see him installed at the Custom-House?

We learn from well-informed sources that we were in error in our supposition that the vote of Mr. Purser would much exceed that of Mr. Russell for the Controllership. The friends of the latter are confident of a majority over Purser in more than half the Wards of the city. We shall be glad to see this verified; for, while we carnestly desire, and hope to witness, the election of Mr. Haws, we must say that, as between Russell and Purser, no good citizen could hesitate to prefer the former.

We are at liberty, on the authority of ROBERT T. HAWS, to pronounce the assertion in Saturday's Leader that he has farmed out a portion of his patropage to Fernando Wood in consideration of support from that quarter, to be an infamous falsehood. Those who best know Mr. Haws need not this assurance.

We understand that the contractors of the city have contributed heavily to secure the election of Purser as Controller. We do not think it is advisable that the financial administrator of the city should be elected by such means.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Lines and the Weather. The only lines working throughout their length last vening were those of the American Company to Hos-

m and Sandy Hook. Their line South does not open out of order. The Western lines do not open either via Buffalo or Pittsburgh; all west of the latter place were down on Saturday. The Union Line east worked no further than New-Haven. The storm has doubtless been severe in some sections, while the fog of last evening was almost as detrimental to the base as a hard rain. n Sundays, and the House and Morse wires were all at of order. The Western lines do not open either

Non-Arrival of the City of Wash-SANDY HOOK, Dec. 5-91 p. m.

There are no signs of the steamship City of Washington, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool and about due. The weather is so thick that we cannot see outside of the beach. Wind light from north-west.

From Mexico.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858. New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain an extract from the Havana Diario de Marina of the 25th of November, saying that Gen. Robles had routed Gen. Llave at Jalapa, taking the latter prisoner. Letters from Vera Cruz to the 13th are said to confirm this statement, which the Diame remerks was conveyed to Havana by the Spanish brig Vincaino, from Sisal, in private letters written by per-

The Picayune having dates to the 29d ult., without a word referring to Gen. Llave's defeat, doubts the

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858, Mr. W. D. Porter of Charleston was to day elected President of the Senate in place of Mr. Chestnut, resigned. Resolutions were yesterday introduced into the House instructing the Representatives of South Carolina in Congress to use all efforts to secure the repeal of all measures of the General Government restrictive of the slave-trade, the same being in derogation of the rights of the South. They were ordered for consideration to-day.

The Echo Case-The Bills thrown

The Echo Case-The Bills thrown out by the Grand Jury.

[Special Report by Mail.]

Cotumeta, S. C., Thesday, Nov. 30, 1854.

The Federal Court met at 114 o'clock this merging when the following proceedings took place:

The Court—Mr. District-Attorney, has any application been made to you by the Grand Jury since he adjournment of the Court vesterday!

Mr. Common—May it please the Court, the Grand Jury applied to me last night to have a copy of the oath of clice, taken by them, sent to their room. It told them that it would be proper for them to make their application to your Herer in Court.

The Court—Mr. Marshal, you will please direct.

their application to your Hoper in Court.

The Count Mr. Marshal, you will please direct
the foreman of the Grand Jary to come into Court asi

receive the oath, if they desire it.

The foreman of the Jury shortly afterward male by ppearance in Court.
The Court is informed, Mr. Forenas.

The Court—The Court is informed, Mr. Fereman that you desire to receive the oath taken by the Grand Jury. For your information. It was not sent to you by the District Attorney, when the application was mad-to him, because after the Grand Jury has received in case and retired, no cocument whatever is allowed to be sent before them without the order of the Gun. The Court new gives you this copy of the Grand Jurer's oath, which you will take with you to you recem. At 25 minutes before 12 o'clock, the Grand Jay

came into Court. The roll was called by the Cier and all the Jurors answered to their names.

came into Court. The felt was easied by the Ciera and all the Jurers answered to their names.

THE COURT—Mr. Foreman, any findings the Grant Jury may have to prosent to the Court, you will please hand to the Cierk.

The three indictments were then handed to the Cierk, who read each of them, indersed "No bill."

THE COURT—Mr. District Attorney, have you anything further to present to the Grand Jury?

Mr. CONNON—Not at present, your benot. But as that they may be discharged until Trussiay morang when I may have further ousiness for them.

The Jury were accordingly discharged until Thursday morang. There was evident excitement in Conwhen the finding of the Jury was announced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4, 1833.

To-day the prisoners in the slaver Econ case, sixten

To-day the prisoners in the slaver Lone case, sixten number, were brought before the Federal Courts

in number, were brought become and a writ of babeas corpus.

The counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the counsel of the prisoners moved that they be the prisoners moved the pris The counsel of the prisoners moved that they be discharged from custody, when a counter-motion was made by the United States District Attorney, that they be remanded to juil to await the future action of the

Grand Jury.

Arguments against the constitutionality of the laws.

1820 were made by Messre. Spratt and Gregg their reading of the law being the ground or which the di-charge of the prisoners was demanded. Distris-Attorney Conner replied in an argument of concella-force, soundness and eloquence.

The further hearing of the case was then postpasi

Senator Douglas at New-Orlean.

Scantor Douglas at New-Orlean.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 4, 183.

Senator Douglas and lady arrived here yesterly.

There was no particular outhosiasm manifested on the part of our citizens towards the Senator from Lines and lady. He visited the St. Charles last night by invitation, and to-day will give a reception to his policies and other friends. A dinner is to be given his tendered by the Pierre Soule and American party. The Administration party keep aloof from any partispation in the honor intended.

Disasters at Sea.

The schooler John Benson, from Norfolk for Halfax, struck on Bantam Rock on the 8th inst. ad bilged. She was afterward got into Port Herbert, all funds. of water.

The brigantine Maggie, from Boston for Charlotts
town, has been totally lost in Figurerman's Harbst.

The materials and a part of her cargo were saved.

The bork Elizabeth Hali of Portland, Mo., we

abandoned at sea, and the captain and crew were taken of by the brig Bull, which has arrived at Par Medway.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 4, B& The steamer North Carolina, for Norfolk, calleds hast right with an unknown vessel, off Assapolis. Its smoke-stack and upper works of the steamer we shattered. No lives were lost.

The Weather at Beston.

There has been quite a thick snow-storm this starnoon and evening, but the weather is mild and there are indications of a change to rain.

Bosros, Dae 5, 183

The snew ceased falling this morning, when there were two or three inches on the ground. Rain he been falling all day.

CITY POLITICS.

THE CITY INSPECTOR AND THE COSTROLLER. The Darly News says, speaking of Purser, "amount others who are particularly busy in his benalf is or Black 'Republican' City Inspector Morton, with a the force of his office to aid him." We are entire ized to say that the members of that Department re as other citizens do-to please themselves - while !! City Inspector, exercising the same right, will # for and use his personal influence in favor of the on of the numiness of the American and People parties-Robert T. Haws for Controller and Frederic C. Wagner for Governor of the Alma House.

Proute Warn Reputitions Bewage.-The tid ets circulated by James Webb, in the Eighth Wel are incorrect so far as the name of the Republican co date for Alms House Governor is concerned. Webb's ticket gives the name "G. Brueninghouse it should be Charles Brueninghausen.

WITEDRAWS .- Mr. James Galway, Republicance didate for Cooncilman in the VIth Senstorial District has withdrawn in favor of Abraham Lent.

We call attention to an advertisement to the payers of the VIIth Aldermanic District.

STATELNIH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING A large and enthusiastic meeting, notwithership the inclement weather, of the Republicans of the \$6 teenth Ward, was held on Saturday evening, at Che

ten Hall. On the nomination of Alex. McLeoi, Bostar ADAMS, esq , was called to the chair, and the orge zation completed by the election of the folio-

officers:

Fice Presidents.— James Fairman, Z. Delaiteld Smith, Alesson S. Jones, M. D. T. Balley, Solomon L. Hall, Theory G. Gervair, James Cuthell, Charles Sitton, Washington San Sannel B. H. Vance, Thomas Christy, S. C. Wandell, Jaw P. Cole, Leak A. Lawrence, John Delamater, John W. Coalh, Win, L. Stevents, Edward Westervell, Sannel Wester, Hugh Gradner, Vm. Geod, Patio Richardson, John Mc197, Geo. A. Bishely, Adam C. Ellis, Mitton St. John, Wallsall, Wm. Otton.

Scientaries.—Andrew Melean, E. Dwight Church, San D. Stewart, H. C. Parke, James Armstrong, Frank Araspor.

The Chairman then addressed the assembly of the president of the presiden

seiting forth the great importance of the present tion, in view of the increasing corruption and extress gance in the City Government. He apoke of the high character of Mr. Haws, the candidate for Controlse, and canvassed the claims of all the other somisms with searching criticism. The claims of Mr. Barrier for Adierman, and the necessity of electing the Confermant of the considerable length. Mr. Adams cencluded with a strong a peal or behalf of the Public Schools, exhorting all to exercise a street serial action in their choice for school officers.

Mr. Adams C. Klaip followed, and read quarters.